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W. MORTON SMITH, SOITOR

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

In a few days congress will meet in extraordinary session, and President Cleveland and the nation's law makers will have entered upon a work fraught with the greatest importance. The country is undergoing a financial and commercial depression one of the most widespread business disturbances that have occurred in many years. There are, perhaps, two principal causes for the present depression, the sudden passage of governmental control from one party to another, with consequent uncertainty as to the policy of the new government and fear of unfavorable changes in the financial system and the tariff, and the general liquidation which occurs at intervals of tifteen or twenty years, the necessary climax to an era of speculation and extravagance. The condition of affairs is most serious and, notwithstanding all the protestations to the contrary, there is a fear that the worst has not been passed. Whether the panacea for the ills which now afflict the country will be found in legislation or whether the solution is in a gradual re-adjustment of conditions will be speedily ascertained. There can be no doubt that wise action on the part of congress can do much to restore confidence, and the president and congress are charged with a great responsibility. The chief difficulty in the way of relief by congress is that politics stands in the way of progress. Whatever action may be taken will more likely be influenced by prospective political gain than by a simple desire to protect the interests of the country and enhance its welfare. President Cleveland will be a wary antagonist, and the contest between the executive and his chosen adherents on the one side, and the fanatical fad worshipers of all parties on the other,

will be supremely interesting.

THE Bee belittles the work of T. V. workman of the Knights of Labor, and refuses to give him the credit that fair minded men everywhere will acknowledge is his due. Powderly in organizing the Knights or Labor performed a work in industrial mobilization that was quite unparalleled. As the head of a vast army of disciplined men he wielded an immense power, and his opportunities for personal aggrandisement were unlimited. But the master workman does not appear to have used his power except for the benefit of the order. There is no reason for supposing that he does not go out of office as poor as he when he went in. The most creditable fact in connection with Powderly's official career, however, is that at a time when radicalism ran rampant and anarchists were leading deluded work-ingmen along the trail of blood shed and riot, Powderly, with unlimited power and with many temptations, was not affected by the clamor. He was mainly for peace when other leaders were for war, and when others waved the red flag and advocated dynamite he counseled moderation. Surroun-ded by radicalism he was, by comparision, a conservative. Of all the labor leaders he was the least demagogic. It was perhaps impossible for him not to yield a little now and then to the tremendous pressure, but he was generally steadfast in his opposition to revolutionary methods, and certainly he is entitled to credit for his course. Powderly is not a genius and there have been many greater generals, but he was a careful leader, and his wisdom undoubtedly prevented much loss of life and destruction of property, and the country is indebted to him.

GOVERNOR CROUNSE is really more to blame than Garneau. The latter is only a cracker man and he doesn't know any better; but Crounse has intelligence enough to realize the importance of the position to which Garneau was appointed. and his appointment of a weakling like Garneau to such a post, with responsibilities so vital to the welfare of the state, was hardly less than criminal. It was an offense the enormity of which cause the governor to everlastingly ung his head in shame. if he were not so deeply engrossed in his own insatiable political ambition and pampered by colish pride. Garneau can be excused stretching a point, because his intelect isn't capable of rising above soda ackers and wine suppers; but for source there is no excuse. He ought think sof—Truth. y stretching a point, because his intel-et isn't capable of rising above soda

SATURDAY MORNING COURIER to go up in a balloon, or go to sleep, or do something that will afford relief to climb a tree and get off the earth, only the chances are that he would see political office somewhere and jump back

> LORENZO CROUNSE is a tiresome old humbug. Nebraska has had many different kinds of governors; but there never was a man like Crounse in the executive office before, and it is fervently hoped there never will be again. If public opinion had any effect Governor Crounse would have resigned long ago. But, like most humbugs, he is criticism proof, and he persists, to the manifest dissatisfaction of the public, in remaining alive when he ought to be (officially)

> GOVERNOR LORENZO CROUNSE has it in his power to become a great public benefactor. By two simple acts he could win the everlasting gratitude of the people of Nebraska. All he would have to do would be to fire Joseph Garneau and then resign. All would be forgiven

> > Who He Was.

Ethel-Papa, did you see that old gentle man sitting opposite us in the tram car with the sad, dejected expression on his

Papa-Yes, dear; an interesting face

Ethel-I wonder what misfortune could have befallen him to cause that sad, pitiful expression—those deep lines of care and that faraway look in his eyes. Do you suppose that death has robbed him of some loved one?

Papa-No, little one; he is the editor of humorous paper. -Tit-Bits.

The Rising Generation



Host—What a smart set of people we've got tonight, deary!
Hostess—Yes. How I wish one of our dear girls would come and sit by us and tell us who everybody is.—Punch.

"Our cook left us a few days ago," said a depressed looking newspaper man the other evening. "She said she couldn't live in a house the head of which lived so irregularly and kept such terribly bad hours, even if his wife was ill. And there has been nothing but trouble for me since. I had to get my own breakfast this morning.

"That was bad enough, but this afternoon as a direct result of the cook's unhap-

"While I was questioning one, a good looking, modestly dressed woman entered the place. Something about her appear ancestruck me favorably. I said to myself, "There's the cook I want," and I started for

"I recall now that the manager made an attempt to attract my attention, evidently realising my intention. But I took no no-

tion of her.

"My state of mind was such owing to the departure of our cook that it never occurred to me that anybody else should want to procure servanta. I touched the new arrival on the arm and said: 'You're want for a cook. What the very woman I want for a cook. What

are your terms? "Lord! She turned slowly around, put up a pair of those long handled glasses—I forget what you call 'em—and calmly looked me over. 'I want a tall footman,' she said. 'You are tall. What are your

We are still without a cook."-New

Bard Luck. Jimpson—By George, there goes a fellow with my umbrella. Pottles—Well, why don't you make him

give it up? Jimpson—Confound it, the man I got it from is right behind him. Just my infer-nal luck!—Troy Express.

"Georgie," said his mother, "I will not whip you this time if after this you will promise to be a good little boy like Willie Jones."

"Mamma," said Georgie earnestly, "you may whip me, please."—Chicago Record.

"You want those shoes shined?" asked a city hall bootblack of a man with enormous

"Yes, of course."
"Well, you'll have to pay by the hour."
"Texas Siftings.

Not Much! Pedestrian—You should be in better business than begging. A great, strong fellow like you ought to look for work.

Beggar—What! Throw up a sure thing for an uncertainty?-Tit-Bita

Why They Liked It. "You are on your wedding trip, you my.

"You have friends in the south, then?"
"Oh, no, monsieur: we took this route, on mari and I, because of the tunnels?"—
rom the French.

(Special Correspondence

World's Fair, Aug. 4.— [Special.] — Today I met one of my friends fro ington, who had but a few days to spend in the exposition, and he saked me, inamuch as I had been here some time, to name for him the twenty-five things most worthy his time and attention. "I can see at the first glance," said he, "that this fair is too big for me. I can't take in a tenth part of it. I don't want to waste any time running about simlessly, and when I start out I want to know just what I am after. So if you will sit down and tell me about twenty-five of the most interesting things to be seen here you will do me a great favor." I said to my friend this was easier to talk of than to do, and besides, if I were to try to give him such s list it might not suit his tastes at all and in the end he would blame instead of thank me for what I had done. Again, there was an objection to the

plan in that I might name for him too many things that had come from foreign countries, while he might be more interested in American works. To this he replied that he would take his chances on my judgment, and as to the foreign articles and displays, that was just what he cared most to see, and if I had made a study of the imported wares so much the better. In this way I was led to attempt a feat which naturally I should not under-take. Below will be found the list which I gave to my friend, with some of the rea-sons therefor, and if it shall prove any as-sistance to the intending visitor to the fair I shall be glad.

To my motion the twenty-five most in-teresting things which the foreigners have to show here are as follows:

to show here are as follows:

1. The Dore vase in French section of Manufactures building. It is a noteworthy work of art, without doubt the finest bronze to be found in the exposition. It is not only large in size, majestic in proportions and a notable casting judged purely from the mechanical point of view, but it is wonderfully beautiful in its design and in the figures with which its surface is literally covered. Gustav Dore, the artist, is dead, and the great vase is for sale for the benefit of his family. The price is \$20,000.

2. The street in Cairo is a splendid example of the art of transplanting an Ori-ental scene to the midst of western civil-ization. Though a mere showman's trick, the Cairo street, with its shops, its mosque, its dromedaries, donkeys, theater, temple, savage camps and other accessor-ies is a bit of realism which is not surd in the exposition for genuine hu-

man interest.

3. The loan galleries in the Fine Arts palace. In these rooms are displayed several score of masterpieces by foreign artists, now owned in America. Here are the best pictures of the exposition. But for their presence several of the foreign schools, notably that of France, would be so poorly represented as to be almost failures.

4. The laces made in Belgium, in

failures.

4. The laces made in Belgium, in France, in Italy, with their artistic value about in the order named. All women love laces and many men after beholding these airy, fairy, film-like creations, wish that fashions might change so as to permit them to wear laces. Fabrics at a thousand dollars a yard are costly, but the beauty is there in a degree which you have never dreamed of.

5. The marble status and statustics in

5. The marble statues and statuettes in the Italian section, Manufactures buildnoon as a direct result of the cook's unhappy departure I was placed in a most embarrassing position." And the recollection caused the newspaper man to look very mournful indeed.

"I started for an intelligence office with the firm intention of getting a cook or of leaving for a tropical country where one can live on raw fruit. Several alleged cooks passed in review before me, but none of them suited me.

"While I was questioning one a good in the cook's unhappy departure I was placed in a most embarrance you must go to the Fine Arts palace—but they are the works which please the masses. They are expressive, they are local interesting and a stropical country where one can live on raw fruit. Several alleged cooks passed in review before me, but none of the simple, almost dainty life and peaceful industrial pursuits of an interesting neonic from the other side of the world.

people from the other side of the world. They have here a village with forty or They have here a village with forty or more structures in it, representing all their forms of architecture and all manners of life. A cleanly, industrious, lovable, skillful people they are, and their small stature makes them seem more fike children than men and women grown.

7. The gowns and millinery in the French section, Manufactures building. There are no such dressmakers, no such milliners, elsewhere in the world. In Paris these trades approach the fields of high art.

8. Work in silver to be found in Russian and Danish sections, Manufactures building. The Russians excel all other nations in the use of enamel. Some of their wares are surprisingly beautiful and difficult of execution. In repouse silver the Danes appear to lead. Compare these silver works with those in the Tiffany and Gorham exhibits, United States section, and note that America is attaining not only fine workmanship but character in design.

design.

9. The carvings in the Japanese and Italian sections, Manufactures building. These two peoples are the earth's greatest carvers. The Italians are surely ahead of all rivals, with the Japanese a good sec-

ond.

10. The Gobelin tapestries in the French section, Manufactures building—rare old pictures in fabrics, famous pieces from the last century and the century before. See also the tapestries in the Belgium section.

11. German chemistry, Manufactures building. The Germans excel all other peoples in chemistry, which is the art that stands at the base of all arts and industries. The display of chemicals here is the most comprehensive and important the world ever saw.

world ever saw.

12. The Doulton pottery and Royal Worcester ware from England, also the Cauldon china from the same country, in comparison with the delft ware from Belcomparison with the delft ware from Bel-gium, the Royal porcelains from Austria, and Germany, the terra cottas and porce-lains from Denmark, and the cloisonne and porcelains of the Japanese. These are the ceramic nations of the earth, and the visitor who studies their products will see all in this line that is worthy his atten-

18. The English railway train and loco-18. The English railway train and locomotive, Transportation building, in comparison with the French locomotives and
German cars and American locomotives
and trains which stand near by. M, such
opportunity to study the railway transportation methods of various countries was
ever offered before.

14. The Krupp guns, special pavilion,
and heavy forgings for other purposes,
especially the great steamer screws and
steam hammers.

in this direction, measuring electric currents, temperatures, illuminating the interiors of human bodies and organs, is almost beyond belief.

16. Bohemian glassware as the very finest possible product of the art of glass making. The Austrian empire has no rival in glass, unless it be the Venetians; and in cut glassware the Americans make a specialty and the best works.

17. Hatfield hall, nearly full sized model, British section, Manufactures building, as showing one of the most magnificent interiors and typical British decorations and service of two centuries ago.

18. Swiss watches, hand-made, marvels of ingenuity and workmanship, Swiss section, Manufactures building. Compare these with American made watches, in which machinery plays such an important part, two or three blocks down Columbia avenue.

19. Diamond cutting, from imported diamondiferous earth, Cape Colony, Mines



ENTRANCE TO TIFFANY EXHIBIT. building. Here we see the big Zuls guards, attired in a costume which other men envy on hot days, the manner in which the diamond pebbles are formed in the earth, how they are sifted out, dressed

the earth, how they are sifted out, dressed and perfected.

20. The exhibit made by the City of Paris in the French building, lake front, of the manner in which that great metropolis is governed, cleaned, lighted and cared for in all the departments of a model municipal organisation—the streets, sewage, gas, hospitals, police, detection of crime by means of photography, even the morgue with its ghastly scenes, the reformatory schools and farms in the suburbs.

21. Models of foreign merchant and

21. Models of foreign merchant and naval vessels, Transportation building. There is a great number of these hand-some structures, and they form one of the most interesting features of the transpormost interesting features of the transpor-tation display, which good judges have de-elared to be the most thoroughly compre-hensive and nearly perfect departmental building of the exposition. The makers of the models have so arranged them as to afford visitors a graphic idea of the rise of the world's shipping, the gradual increase of the size of the great merchant ships, the anges of forms, the growth of the art of marine architecture. Among all these models there is none that attracts more atention than that of the ill-fated battletention than that of the ill-fated battleship Victoria, which sank in a collision in
the Mediterranean a few weeks ago.
While looking at this model it is hard to
realize that such a magnificent craft,
equipped with all the most costly and presumably most effective safety appliances,
was sent to the bottom of the sea in twenty minutes by an injury to one of its parts.

22. The displays of the world's valuable
woods in the Forestry building, particularly the giant redwood crees and cedars of

larly the giant redwood trees and cedars of California, our own oaks and walnuts, the bamboos of Asia and the South seas. The biggest tree here is not in the Forestry the Government building, where it occuples a position in the great rotunda. It is a part of the exhibit of the department of

28. Inasmuch as the greatest thing in life is the home, all visitors will be inter-ested in the furniture exhibit, and the furniture displays most worthy attention may be found in the Italian section, where the carvings are superb, in the German sec tion, where the pieces are rich and mas-sive, in the English section, where oak is made the most of, in the French section, where graceful designs and elaborate orna-

mentation prevail.

24. La Rabida convent with its treasures of original and reproduced relics of Columbus and the Columbian era, the most admirable and comprehensive hisorical collection ever presented in a universal exposition.

25. Those greatest of historical relics, the three caravels and the Viking ship from Norway, which are anchored near the three caravels and the viking snip from Norway, which are anchored near the convergence and though visitors are not allowed and, the strange craft, with their mighty historical associations, may be well seen from the pier near by.

ROBERT GRAVES.

To Give a Corn Banquet.

Charles J. Murphy, a special agent of the agricultural department engaged in intro-ducing corn into Europe, has been in Chi-cago for some weeks, and through his efforts there are now nine places on the exosition grounds where corn can be had in its different forms as appetizing human hourishment. Mr. Murphy hopes to round off his activities for corn in Chicago by an elaborate corn banquet, to be given in one of the state buildings best adapted for the purpose, probably New York. The foreign commissioners and principal foreign correspondents and commissioners from each state are to be invited guests. Corn is to be served in all its tempting forms, and literature is to be furnished each guest descriptive of the many uses to which the grain is put. Mr. Murphy holds that this is an ideal opportunity for showing the possibilities of corn and he believes that no exhibit in the entire exhibition will so strikingly impress the foreign guests.

Artificial Hens Are Busy.

Incubation in all its varied phases and ossibilities is receiving much attention rom the World's Columbian exposition. While this art, science, philosophy or pas-time has reached its zenich of prominence in the Electrical building with lightning as the incubating power, an entire build-ing in the back yard is devoted to this de-partment. Around the sides are the arti-ficial bens, and down the center are stacks of patent food for chickens. A competitive see of the hatchers is being planned as a rawing card for the crowd

Young lady—Why do I get so nervous when I play before an audience?
Professor von Thumpp—Sympathy and magnetism, my tear young lady. Mind acting on mind, you know.
"I don't see how."

"Eet ees very simple of explanation. De nervousness and restlessness and weariness 15. Instruments of measurement and precision made by Germans and shown in the first floor and gallery of the Electricity building. The skill that man has attained York Weekly.

## JUST RECEIVED!

The Infanta Eulatic Sallors.

The Duke Veragua Sailors.

The Vacation Sailors.

The World's Fair Sallors.

Lawn Tennis Sailors.

Above Sailors Trimmed or Untrimmed, in all Golors From 49 cents up, at the

Funke's Opera House Corner.



Corner O and Twelfth Streets.

# WHAT HAYE YOU DI

For the Institution of your choice this week? How many PbEDGES have you secured? Are you making an effort for the World's Fair ticket offered by

### ED.G.YATES,1129 OST.

Are you working for somebody or something in the

GREAT \$10,000 SALE!

STATEMENT.

It is proposed to sell \$10.000 worth of Boots and Shoes by September 1, 1893, and establish a olesale business, Leather, Shoe Store Findings and Rubber Goods.

PROPOSITION.

I agree to pay to the Churches and Benevolent institutions of Lincoln \$1,000 in cash when I have sold goods to the amount of \$10,000, as above stipulated, each institution to receive such amount as their accredited sales shall bear to the \$10,000.

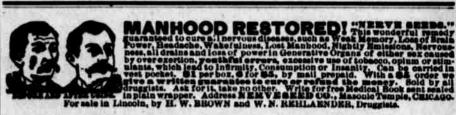
# THE TURKISH DEPARTMENT

NOW OPEN FOR GENTLEMEN.

The LADIES TURKISH DEPARTMENT will open Monday, July 3.

There is Nothing Finer in the World

SULPHO-SALINE BATH CO.



## If You Are Going

To THE WORLD'S FAIR you should begin at once to inform yourself on the subject, so that you may use your time there to the best advantage. You will not be able to see everything-you may see what you are specially interested in if you go there informed at the beginning.

## If You Are Not Going

To THE WORLD'S FAIR you should do the next best thing-know as much as possible about it. If you can't see it you can at least read about it

In either event you imperatively need a daily paper from the World's-Fair city-you need a Chicago daily, and

# The Chicago Record

Will meet your need .-